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Friday, July 16, 1909.

Salt Lake City is the real thing.

What's 80 degrees of warmth among
100,000 people?

American push is making Salt Lake
City the joy and pride of its progressive
inhabitants.

The Elks are good financiers; to have
a surplus fund of \$50,000, with the
Grand Lodge practically over, is great.

It seems that it was the Quakers
whom Mr. Roosevelt first called "un-
derstandable citizens." And it didn't force
them a bit.

Salt Lake City as a summer resort is
coming prominently into deserved popu-
larity. In time we shall have our
"summer rush" with the best of the
favorites.

The donation of \$120,000 worth of
publicity for the anti-tuberculosis cam-
paign by the National Association of
Bill Posters, is a magnificent help from
an effective source.

The Iowa society is the latest State
organization to get together for the
care of G. A. R. veterans from the old
home of the members of the society.
It is all good, kindly, and necessary
work.

Nothing could be more appropriate
than the suggestion to use Utah silver
for the plate service of the battleship
Utah. Even the alloy to harden the sil-
ver to standard grade should be Utah
metal.

The church organ sets up a whine that
sometimes the enemies of its cult "re-
sort to politics" in opposing it. But
if its church would itself keep out of
politics, its "enemies" would find it
easier to do the same.

If the proposed corporation tax should
be declared valid by the U. S. Supreme
Court, there would seem to be no fear
thereafter as to the imposition of a
straight income tax. For, the same
reasoning that supports the on-also sup-
ports the other.

Noting that the Senate has finished
its tariff mockery, the financier of
New York scornfully asks: "Query is,
when the President has looked over the
bill, will he decide that it redeems cer-
tain 'sacred pledges'?" And it is a
mighty serious question, too.

The tragic outcome of the liaison be-
tween Dr. Miller and Mrs. Sawyer at
Crescent City, Illinois, shows that tem-
porizing with an impossible situation
like that leads to worse results than
vigorous treatment on discovery. The
other man is the one who should have
been shot, and that years ago.

And now the Chinamen declare
squarely that Leon Ling, the murderer
of the Sigel girl, will not be given up
by them; that they will hide and pro-
tect him, which is precisely what was
expected all along. But the story they
have got up, that the Sigel girl com-
mitted suicide, is altogether too thin;
they might as well claim that she
packed her own body away in the
trunk.

Business men of the East, utterly dis-
gusted with the Congressional "re-
vision" of the tariff, are out in a loud
demand for a tariff commission. But it
would do no good to have such a body.
Congress has the final say, and no mat-
ter how scientific and expert a tariff
bill the commission might frame, it
would look like a patched and dilapi-

dated cloak by the time the two houses
got through with it.

SMOOT FIGHTS THE BUREAU.

It seems curious, in view of the fact
that the Senate was so contemptuous
of the claim that the tariff revision
should be downward, to see the Sena-
tors now so anxious to prove that the
revision they have made was in fact
downward. But if the Senate or the
Republican party was under no obliga-
tions to make a downward revision of
the tariff, as has been so contemptu-
ously stated, why should the Senate be so
anxious to show that the revision was
upward, or at least that it was not
downward?

Another significant circumstance is
that the Bureau of Statistics of the De-
partment of Commerce and Labor has
gotten out an expert statement, figured
by expert statisticians, which shows
that the revision was, in fact, mat-
terially upward. The significance of
this is quite as much in the fact that
the executive department named has
exercised itself on this side of the case,
as that its finding was the reverse of
what some of the Senators are now
claiming. The fact that this executive
department of the Government brings
out a statement of this kind is held
indicative of the President's state of
mind on this question, and points clearly
to the conclusion that his mind has
not changed from the campaign ex-
pressions he made last year—that the
Republican party was pledged to a re-
vision of the tariff, downward. Other-
wise it would not be expected that an
executive department would come into
this contention at this time.

Senator La Follette presented the
analysis made by the Bureau of
Statistics of the increases and de-
creases of the tariff bill in its present
shape as based upon the importations
of 1907. The duties on imports valued
at \$450,106,035, are increased 6.465 per
cent. Duties on imports valued at
\$149,716,619, are increased 2.152 per
cent. Decreases made affect imports
to the value of \$98,369,619, and amount
to 1.381 per cent. The average increase
of the entire bill is 5.65 per cent, ac-
cording to the expert analysis of the
Bureau of Statistics, as presented by
Senator La Follette.

The perpetual "butter-in" of the
Senate, our own unlovely Smoot, under-
takes to refute this expert statement
of the Bureau of Statistics. He has a
method of computation, it seems, that
is different. But as Smoot is not an
expert statistician, his figures are of a
negligible quality. In place of taking
the figures of 1907, or of any one year
complete, he jumbles the figures of
1898 and 1900 to 1908 on average ad
valorem; a sort of computation which
it is evident any sort of result may be
arrived at that is desired, by an un-
scrupulous and poorly-informed com-
puter.

Smoot claims that articles transferred
from the dutiable list to the free list
by the Senate are not taken into con-
sideration by "the Senate critics" in
figuring ad valorem averages of the
pending bill. Whether Smoot wishes to
imply that the Bureau of Statistics is
among the "Senate critics" or not, is
not worth consideration. It is an un-
worthy fling, no matter how intended;
and when Smoot thinks that the expert
statisticians of the Bureau of Statis-
tics have left out anything in their
computations, it is simply the railing of
an ignorant against expert work pre-
pared by persons who know their busi-
ness and who do not leave out anything.
It is evident in a glance at the figures
above quoted that the Bureau of Statis-
tics certainly did include all trans-
fers from the dutiable to the free list,
for in spite of the very great difference
noted on the values as stated, the gen-
eral result is a per centage far lower
than one would expect from the figures
as presented. Clearly, this low per-
centage could not have been arrived at
in any other way than by including the
free list as well as the dutiable list.

The Bureau of Statistics proceeded
thoroughly in the computations made
by its experts, taking the different
classes of imports and including every-
thing for the year, classifying every-
thing under its proper head, as none but
experts could do. Smoot jumps around,
taking a little in one year, a little more
in some other year, and so arrives at
results that are altogether unworthy of
consideration.

When Smoot undertakes to assail the
work of such experts as are in the
Bureau of Statistics, it is a good deal
as if a noisy hoodlum in the street
should undertake to question the state-
ment of a professor of Greek on the
question of the inflection of a Greek
verb. In such a case the hoodlum would
not be in it at all, and no more is Smoot
in it on the question of expert statis-
tics, compared with the well-equipped
statisticians in the Bureau of Statistics.
Smoot has made a ridiculous spectacle
of himself all through in his undertak-
ing to present facts and figures to the
Senate in the discussion of this tariff
bill; and now he caps the climax by
undertaking to assail the expert sta-
tistical work of a great governmental
bureau which knows its business in a
way that makes a mere infatuated prat-
tle out of such equipment as Smoot is
prepared to bring into the case.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra
"condemned" to dine with Embas-
sador and Mrs. Reid at Dorchester
House, the ambassador's gorgeous resi-
dence. This is given out as a compli-
ment to the American Republic as well
as a personal favor to Ambassador Reid.
But the masses of the American people
will never know that they have been
thus complimented; nor would they care
a snap about it if they did know.
The whole glory will be to the Reids,
and the social prestige it will give them
among those who toady to royalty will
be immense. And the cost of it all was
immense, also. If what was paid Nordica
to sing on that occasion—\$2925—is a

gauge of the whole, Nordica sang to
a whole crowd of us here in Salt Lake
for less money.

BRYAN'S DOUBLE MISTAKE.

Mr. Bryan misses the point in his
appeal to President Taft to urge upon
Congress an amendment to the Federal
Constitution permitting the election of
U. S. Senators by the people. For,
it has been abundantly demonstrated
that the Senate will not agree to any
such amendment; so it is idle to ap-
proach this question from that stand-
point.

But if the people want this amend-
ment, they can get it another way.
When two-thirds of the States ask an
amendment to the National Constitution,
it is made the constitutional duty
of Congress to call a convention for the
purpose of framing and submitting such
amendment to the States. But twenty-
seven States have already concurred in
asking this amendment, viz:

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho,
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Ken-
tucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota,
Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada,
North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Penn-
sylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Tex-
as, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and
Wyoming.

But four more States are needed to
add to these, to compel Congress to
call the constitutional convention re-
ferred to. Any four of the following
States would be enough:

Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Flor-
ida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massa-
chusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire,
New Jersey, New York, North Dakota,
Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Ver-
mont, Virginia, West Virginia.

There are plenty of Democratic
States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mis-
sissippi—to say nothing of South Caro-
lina and Virginia, to carry out this
change in the Constitution which Mr.
Bryan seems to have so much at heart,
and which is a pledge in the National
Democratic platform. As such, it is
binding on more than enough Demo-
cratic States to carry the proposition.
But in fact, even more Republican
States have endorsed this proposed
amendment than Democratic States.

The proposition urged upon Presi-
dent Taft is only one of the methods
provided for amending the Constitu-
tion. The other is by two-thirds of the
States taking the initiative when Con-
gress refuses to act, as the Senate re-
fuses to act, as on this idea. And this
latter is the way to proceed in this
case. Mr. Bryan's appeal should be
made to these States, and not to the
President.

That is, however, on the supposition
that such an amendment is necessary
in order to obtain the popular election
of Senators. But it is not necessary.
Most of the Southern States already
choose their Senators by popular vote,
in primary elections. Some of the
Northern States do the same, a con-
spicuous instance being Oregon, where
the people chose a Democrat for Sena-
tor, while at the same time electing a
Republican Legislature, which was
obliged to ratify the people's choice.

So that Mr. Bryan is doubly mis-
taken. He is mistaken in appealing
to President Taft in behalf of the
amendment; his appeal should be to
the States; and enough Democratic
States are left to make the submission
of this amendment sure. And he is mis-
taken also in thinking this amendment
necessary for the people can and do
in many States—and may in all—elect
their Senators without it. Any State
may at any time authorize the popu-
lar election of Senators, and the rati-
fications by the Legislature may be
made a mere form, just as the constitu-
tional election of President and Vice-
President has come to be a mere form,
the real election being by the people,
months before.

AT LAST A METAL SALE.

The report of the committee appoint-
ed by Governor Hughes of New York
to investigate the inwardness of the
various stock exchanges operating in
that State, made a most interesting
report which was published June 17th.
Among other stock exchanges, real and
fictitious, dealt with in the report, was
the so-called Metal Exchange. As to
this exchange, the report said:

In spite of the apparent activity of
dealings in this organization in pub-
lished market reports, there are no ac-
tual dealings on the floor of the Metal Ex-
change, and we are assured that there
has been none for several years. Prices
are, however, manipulated up and down
by a quotation committee of three, chosen
annually, who represent the great metal
selling agencies as their interests may
appear, affording facilities for fixing
prices on large contracts, merely for the
profit of a small clique, embracing, how-
ever, some of the largest interests in the
metal trade.

The Tribune commented upon this at
the time the report was published, as in
direct line with its own information,
presented and commented upon for
many years past. It was a fictitious
making of prices, just as we had under-
stood and condemned for many years
past, that the public received from this
so-called Metal Exchange.

That report, it appears, stirred up
this so-called Metal Exchange, which is
no exchange at all and has not been
for twenty years, having no actual
dealings whatever, but controlling
prices in the interest of the inside
clique without regard to actual con-
ditions any more than just enough to
keep within the danger line. The com-
mittee report showed this to be a fic-
titious organization altogether, having
no practical function, making no sales,
doing nothing actual at all. Thereupon
Governor Hughes, in order to carry out
the recommendation of his committee
for the vacation of the charter of this
exchange, prepared to act; the clique
became alarmed; it saw that something
must be done, and on Thursday of last
week there was, for the first time in
the memory of mankind, an actual
sale of fifty tons of copper on this
shifty exchange. It was an astounding
feat, the result of a mighty effort to
show that something was really being
done as a justification for the exist-
ence of this so-called Metal Exchange.
Heretofore it has been a mere juggler

of quotations in the interest of the in-
side clique.

But something more than the sale of
fifty tons of copper will be necessary
to show that this alleged metal ex-
change is in fact an exchange for any
practical or useful purpose. Governor
Hughes will do well to push the move-
ment for depriving this exchange of
its charter, and so shut it out from
its fictitious juggling of the market
quotations, to the injury of every one
not favored by the clique.

WHEAT FIGHT AND PRICES.

The other day when the wheat har-
vest was in full progress in Kansas,
an old farmer, taking in the best stand
of winter grain that he had reaped for
many years, was congratulated upon the
great harvest he was making. "Well,
I don't know," he said, "it is pretty
difficult to keep up expenses in these
days of high prices; and I don't be-
lieve that wheat is going to be more
than a dollar this year." Last year
on a harvest of not quite so good a
character as this, he was glad to sell
for sixty-four cents; and in other years
he was satisfied to take fifty cents a
bushel for his wheat. This year he
grumbles because he thinks that wheat
might not be over a dollar.

The dispatches from the East these
days dissipate that fear completely.
Patten is still king of the wheat pit,
and wheat is \$1.20 to \$1.27, with pros-
pects of even higher prices ahead.

It takes very little to upset the Chi-
cago wheat market, which is the con-
trolling market for wheat in the coun-
try. It seems that some additional rain
in the wheat growing section, sent the
market sky-high. Another explanation
is that Patten is getting in his squeeze
again, and that the shorts are hasten-
ing to cover. But whatever reason may
be offered, the fact is, that wheat is
away up above a dollar, and some are
claiming that it will go to \$1.50 be-
fore the end of this month, in which
case, the Kansas farmer will easily
realize double the money for his wheat
this year that he got last year.

The Government winter wheat report
of July 1st, showed a condition of 82.4
per cent. This contrasts with the re-
port of June 1st, of 80.7 per cent. The
indicated yield per acre, however, in-
creased only four-tenths of one per
cent during the month, which would
seem to be an insignificant increase in
yield, when the increase in condition
is considered. The acreage was 27,
871,100. The indicated crop on July
1st was 409,704,000 bushels.

The spring wheat acreage this year
is 18,391,000. The condition of spring
wheat June 1st was 95.2 per cent. For
July it was 92.7 per cent, a material
decrease, and yet the indicated yield
per acre is given in the Government re-
port as precisely the same under the
decreased condition as under the more
favorable condition, and the indicated
crop exactly the same, 253,796,000
bushels.

The total area in wheat, both fall
and spring, for this year, is given at
46,282,000 acres and the expected crop
at 663,500,000 bushels, to last year's
664,602,000 bushels. This does not
tally with the separate reports given
for the expected crop of winter wheat
and spring wheat combined; but the
difference is not great, and the figures
are official in both cases, although they
vary.

The yield of corn promises to be
greater this year than ever known in
the history of the country. The crop of
1906 has heretofore held the record at
2,927,416,091 bushels. This year the
expected yield of corn is 3,161,174,000
bushels.

The yield of oats also is well up to
the highest figures ever known in the
history of the department, the expecta-
tion being that 962,933,000 bushels of
oats will be harvested.

Evidently it is not without reason in
the banking of the crops of the country,
that the manufacturing, industrial, and
financial recovery from the panic of
1907 is being realized at such accelera-
ting speed this year.

FILIPINO INCOME TAX.

The talk of an income tax has had
an effect where it might least have
been expected. The Philippine Assem-
bly appears to have heard about it for
the first time, and evidently thinks
well of the proposition, specially ap-
plied. As explained in the Manila
Times, the matter takes this form in
that Assembly:

The provisions of a bill introduced by
Delegates Sotto and Quezon are that all
government employees receiving salaries
of 2000 pesos (\$400) and over shall pay
an annual tax of 5 per cent of the amount,
and those who receive salaries of more
than 2000 pesos shall pay an extra 1 per
cent for every additional 1000 pesos, this
tax to become effective July 1, 1909.
It shall be necessary for each employee sub-
ject to this tax to have a certificate that
he has paid the amount due before he
can draw any salary, and failure to com-
ply is punishable by a fine equal to the
tax, or, in case of insolvency, to sub-
sidiary imprisonment and perpetual dis-
qualification from holding office. The
money to be derived from the tax is to
be used in the repair of schoolhouses and
payment of extra teachers.

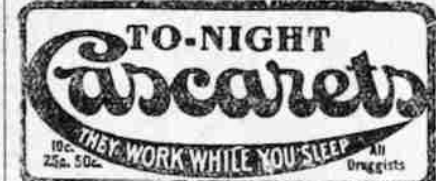
That is certainly a drastic proposi-
tion, and the civic officials, at least,
will be held so tight by it that there
is no possibility of their escaping the
tax. When an official is debarred from
receiving his salary until he exhibits
a certificate that he has paid the in-
come tax due on the previous payment
of that salary, there would appear to
be but little chance for him to dodge.
And the penalties provided, being by
fine equal to the tax, imprisonment, and
perpetual disqualification from holding
office, are drastic indeed.

In contemplating the rigorous provi-
sions described, however, one cannot
avoid the feeling that there is some-
thing vindictive at the bottom of it;
probably jealousy or envy of those
who are holding official positions. The
great bane of legislation of that kind
is that it overreaches itself, and is li-
able to be held to be class legislation,
and therefore invalid. If the Filipinos

really want an income tax, they should
make it apply generally, and not hold
the idea to the world that they design
it as a rod of chastisement for public
officials and a measure for ousting in-
cumbents from public office, as this
really appears to be.

The Japanese insurrection in Hawaii,
under the guise of a labor strike, has
been quelled. The Mikado's govern-
ment failed (as it had to fail) to
respond to the demand of the insur-
gents for help in their defiance of the
courts, and so there was nothing left
but to subside.

Immigration is strongly on the in-
crease again, from Europe. Which
proves that European laborers believe
that our currency panic is over, whether
we realize that fact ourselves or not.



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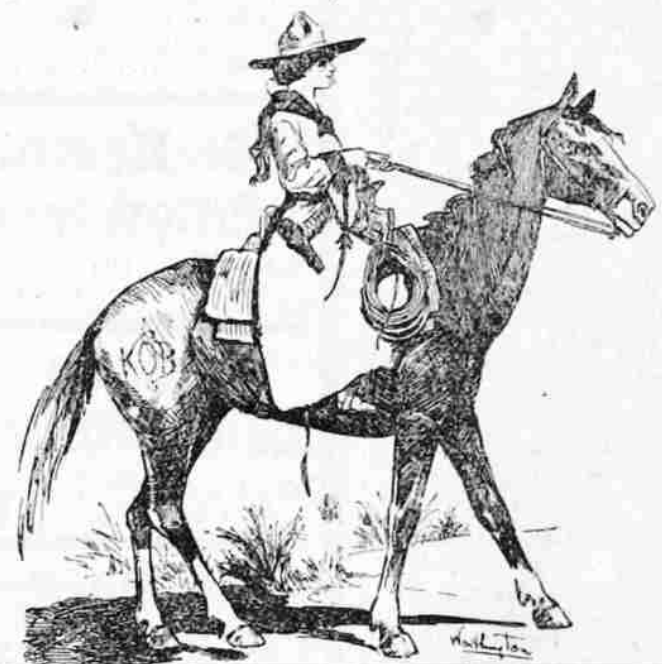
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lar \$12.00 model at \$8.75.

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\$3.75.

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hip. Regular \$8.00 model at \$5.00.

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long hip. Regular \$5.00 model at \$3.75.

STYLE 2457 CORSETS—Fancy batiste, high
bust, long hip, very long back. Regular \$5.00 at
\$3.75.

We have one lot of Gage Downs fancy corsets—
pink, light blue and white in several models. Regu-
lar \$5.00 and \$6.00 models \$3.75.

STYLE 129-M GOSSARD CORSETS—Made in a
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